

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for evaluation and stabilization over time of classification results from classification methods (100) which proceed in computer-assisted fashion and in which objects (206) to be classified are sensed using sensors over a period of time, and are repeatedly classified with the inclusion of specific quality parameters for each object class, characterized by the steps of
 - a) increasing the value (110, 120) of a confidence parameter calculated from the quality parameters if a subsequent classification confirms the result of a previous classification;
 - b) decreasing the value (110, 120) of the confidence parameter if a subsequent classification does not confirm the result of a previous classification;
 - c) generating (150) a final classification result including the confidence parameters that have been increased or decreased in value.
2. The method as recited in Claim 1, in which the increase in value (110, 120) and/or decrease in value (110, 120) is performed as a function of the absolute quality of the confidence parameter.
3. The method as recited in Claim 1, in which the absolute quality of the respective individual results of the classification (100) is included in the increase in value (110, 120) and/or decrease in value (110, 120) of the respective confidence parameters in weighted fashion with reference to the individual object classes.
4. The method as recited in Claim 1, in which the permissible value range for the confidence

parameters increased or decreased in value is limited (140).

5. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 to 4, containing the additional step of evaluative analysis of the calculated confidence parameters to determine (150) a final, detailed classification result.
6. The method as recited in Claim 5, in which an alternation of the classification results between specific object classes is evaluated as a classification (150) into a higher-order class than those object classes.
7. The method as recited in Claim 5, in which an alternation of the classification results between dissimilar object classes is evaluated as a rejection of a classification of the object (206).
8. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 to 7, in which classification results of a classification method (100) are evaluated for objects in the surroundings of a vehicle (1).
9. A computer-assisted vehicle information system (3) containing connecting interfaces to vehicle sensor devices (5) for sensing objects (206) in the surroundings of the vehicle (1), and a control circuit (11) for analyzing and classifying the sensed objects (206), set up to carry out one of the methods as defined in Claim 8.
10. The vehicle information system (3) as defined in the preceding claim, containing connecting interfaces to actuator devices (13) on the vehicle (1).